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THE
H I S T O R Y
OF THE
R E I G N
OF

HENRY THE SECOND,

AND OF

RICHARD and JOHN, his SONS;

With the EVENTS of the Period, from 1154 to 1216.

In which the Character of THOMAS A BECKET is vindicated
from the Attacks of GEORGE LORD LYTTELTON.

Ut nihil nimie, nihil nisi verè dicatur.

WIL. MALM.

By the Rev. JOSEPH BERINGTON.

VOLUME III.

B A S I L:

Printed and sold by J. J. TOURNEISEN,

MDCCXCIII.

HISTORICAL

OF THE

UNITED STATES

ARMY AND NAVY

RECORDS

OF THE

WAR OF 1812

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WAR OF 1812

C O N T E N T S

O F T H E

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to the king. — Meeting at St. Alban's, and further proceedings of Langton. — He confederates the barons. — A legate arrives, before whom John renews his submission. — Crusade against the Albigenfes.

BOOK **A**T this time, there was no primate. —
V. Hubert had died two years before, when some
1207. young monks of the convent of Christ-church,
 Stephen Lang- secretly elected Reginald, their subprior, and
 ton appointed placing him on the archiepiscopal throne, in the
 to the see of silence of the night, exacted an oath, that he
 Canterbury. would reveal to no one what they had done,
 without their further permission. He swore it,
 and instantly, with a few companions, set out
 for Rome, hoping that the pontiff would
 ratify the choice, which had been made. But
 the vain man had hardly reached the continent,
 when he publicly announced his election, and
 showed the letters he bore with him to his
 holiness. He continued his journey. — Informed
 of the disingenuous conduct, the young monks
 angrily joined their brethren; and they agreed
 to petition leave from the king to elect an
 archbishop. The man of their first choice had
 violated the compact, by which his promotion
 held. John granted their request; but privately

send thither a deputation of monks,
head of whom was Elias de Brantfield.
Expenses were royally defrayed from the
treasury; and the object of their mission was to
procure from the pontiff, the confirmation of the
decision lately made by themselves and the pope.

But the English prelates of the diocese of
Canterbury, who had not even been consulted
on the occasion, bore the neglect impatiently.
Hitherto they had not singly chosen

Mat. Par. an. 1205. Chron. Walt. Heming

4 HISTORY OF THE REIGN

BOOK V. 1207. primate, they had, at least, concurred with the monks, and the privilege, they maintained, was their equal claim. To support this claim, and to complain of the late transaction, the bishops also sent deputies to Rome. To the person of the new primate they had no objection. — Innocent was thus acknowledged supreme arbiter in the contest, and his decision, it seemed, was called for. The parties appeared, in a public consistory, before him; the agents of the bishops, the friends to Reginald, and the deputation of monks, in the interest of John.

The cause of the prelates was first decided. It appeared, from ancient usage and special grants, that the right of election belonged to the monks. The bishops, indeed, only pretended that jointly with them, they had chosen the three last primates. It had been so; but the convent invariably resisted their interference, nor had they been influenced by their votes. The monks assembled in chapter: the bishops often at Westminster, and not on the same day. Innocent therefore, to decide a controversy, which had long been agitated, decreed that the monks, in future, should be the sole electors. The arrangement was indecent, and adverse to the genuine spirit of the ecclesiastical establishment; but a

boasted election," replied the solicitor
Reginald, "must be necessarily void:
whatever ours was, irregular even and
it should have been annulled, before
proceeded to a second choice. I petition
Reginald be our primate." — Much alter-
cated: it did not seem, that the parties
induced to coalesce in one choice; and
it judged that both candidates had
canonically elected. He took the advice of the
cardinals, and pronounced sentence, with
which elections were voided, and both can-
didates forbidden to prosecute any further claim.

6 HISTORY OF THE REIGN

B O O K fee of Canterbury². And the bribe which was
V. offered to him, amounting, it was said, to eleven
1207. thousand marks, he rejected with indignation³.
 — That the pontiff, on this occasion, exceeded
 the limits of his prerogative, as it was then
 admitted, and which the parties, by their appli-
 cation, themselves acknowledged, will not be
 easily shown.

It was then signified to the deputies, that
 they were at liberty to elect whom else they
 pleased, provided he were qualified, and a
 native of England. The latter condition might
 surprise, but it was soon unriddled; for the
 pontiff recommended to their choice Stephen
 Langton, a member of the sacred college, whose
 science, he said, and virtues were conspicuous,
 and whose promotion would be profitable to the
 king and the English church. — The king, it
 appears, had promised his deputies, to receive
 the primate they should elect; but they, at the
 same time, had sworn to elect no other, than
 the bishop of Norwich. They replied, therefore,
 that, without the consent of their master and
 that of their community, no choice, they should
 make, would be deemed canonical, or agreeable

² Mat. Par. an. 1207. Chron. Walt. Heming.

³ Gest. Inn. n. 131.

...died at Paris, where his literary acqui
...d raised him to offices of high digni
...s a canon of the cathedral church
...ancellor of the university. There he re
...any years. He also possessed a prebend
...urch of York. But the fame of his learn
...any virtues reaching the ears of Innoc
...led him to Rome, employed him
...ncerns of the see, and promoted him
...gnity of cardinal priest, under the tit

Mat. Par. Gest. Inn. Annal. Waver. Chro
ning.

8 HISTORY OF THE REIGN

BOOK Chryfogonus. An ecclesiastic, in the confidence
V. of the ambitious Innocent, and by him forced
1207. on the see of Canterbury, would be, it was with
 reason apprehended, a dangerous agent of his
 court. We shall see what his conduct was.

Controversy
 between the
 Pontiff and
 John.

But the pontiff, well aware that a prince of
 John's temper would not be led without difficul-
 ty, wrote to him, in terms of much gentleness,
 extolling the merits of Langton, whose learning,
 he said, and virtues would be beneficial to him;
 and exhorting him to receive him kindly as his
 primate. Previously to this, he had sent him
 four golden rings, richly set; and to enhance
 the value of the present, he explained, by
 various conceits, the mysteries they signified.
 John was pleased. — Innocent also wrote to the
 monks of Canterbury, commanding them to
 receive the archbishop, and to obey him. — The
 charms of the rings at once vanished, when the
 second letter came. Furious at the unexpected
 news, he turned his rage against the monks.
 They were all traitors, he said: had first chosen
 Reginald; then, to palliate their crime, had
 elected the bishop of Norwich; had taken money
 from his treasury; had gone to Rome to procure
 the confirmation of this measure; and to
 complete their infamy, had there chosen Stephen
 Langton, his declared enemy, and had obtained

age, that, having injuriously set aside
p of Norwich, he had made primate
en Langton, a man utterly unknown
and educated in the kingdom of Fra
gft his enemies; and what was ftill m
dicial to the liberties of his crown, he
ven asked his consent to the unprecede
re. It was truly wonderful, he contin
neither his holinefs, nor the court of Ro
d have reflected, how neceffary his friend

at. Par. Annal. de Marg. et Waver.

BOOK had till now been to them, and that they drew
 V. more wealth from England, than from all other
 1207. states on this side the Alps. The liberties, of his
 crown, he added, he would defend, if necessary, with his life; and that no consideration should prevail on him, to relinquish the election of the bishop of Norwich. "If this be refused
 "to me," he concluded, "no further journey shall be made to Rome, to the serious
 "detriment of my kingdom. And as the prelates,
 "I have near me, are amply stored with
 "science. I will no more beg from strangers
 "either advice or justice."

The reply of Innocent to the messengers, and by letter to the king, was temperate, firm, and in the genuine spirit of the Roman see. Having noticed the petulancy of his language, which he contrasts with the moderation of his own address, he proceeds to the objections made against the primate. He was educated in France, he allows, and what then? There he had gained renown and science. But he is a stranger, it is pretended. Yet to this stranger, he says, the king had thrice written, since his promotion to the sacred college, and it had been his wish to have drawn him near to his own person. By the ties of

at, when elections are made at Rome,
ever customary to wait for the conse-
gs, I implored your royal approb-
at I did, and to do more was no
ty. I then proceeded, as the holy
ve directed." He exhorts him to acc-
e just measure, and not to involve h-
ficulties, which may prove inextric-
o listen to the counsels of false fr-
istance to God and the church," he c-
" in a cause, for which the gl-
tyr, Thomas, lately shed his blood

12 HISTORY OF THE REIGN

BOOK "bring danger to you; particularly as your
V. "predecessors, Henry and your brother, abjured
1207. "the pernicious practice, in the hands of the
"apostolic legates. If you submit, it shall be my
"care, that the rights of your crown be not
"injured'."

Thus spoke the imperial Innocent: but neither were his maxims new, nor his conduct unconstitutional. If he was not free to decide on the merits of the election, why were deputies sent to plead before him? In them, by the king himself, was allowed to reside the power of choosing a primate. They chose Stephen Langton. His consecration only was precipitate; before which the royal approbation should have been received, whatever might be the prerogative of the Roman see. That decency demanded.

In co-operation with the pontiff, other means were used to soothe or intimidate the king to submission. Nothing prevailed. The cardinals were, therefore, convened: after which, orders were sent to the bishops of London, of Ely, and of Worcester, to wait on the king, in the name of Innocent. Their further commission was, to exhort him, with a respectful liberty, no longer to oppose, what was called the will

⁷ Mat. Par.

still dared to style themselves?

ly in the spring, the three bishops w
e king. They declared their commit
umbly entreated him, to admit the pri
o recal the exiled monks. His happi
aid, depended on it, and the welfa
ate; for that the pontiff must be ob
n grew pale with anger, and his
ed. — They proceeded to menace
et. “No more,” exclaimed the

t. Par. Inn. ep. 113. 159, 160. Annal. Wav

BOOK furiously, and he inveighed against the pope and
V. his cardinals. “By God’s teeth, if either you,
1208. “or any others, dare to interdict my territories,
 “I will send you and all your clergy to Rome,
 “and confiscate your property.” And as to the
 Romans, he added, who might be found in his
 dominions, he would put out their eyes, and
 cut off their noses, and dispatch them to his
 holiness, that nations might witness their infa-
 my. “You; be gone from my sight, if you
 “have any sollicitude for your persons.” They
 trembled, and retired⁹.

Some weeks passed, and the sacred mandate
 urged. It was lent. The bishops, therefore,
 pronounced the sentence; and in a moment,
 the nation felt all its direful effects. I have said
 what they were. The public functions of religion
 ceased, confession only excepted, the sacrament
 of the dying, and the baptism of infants. Not
 a bell was heard to toll; not a taper was
 lighted; not a canticle was sung, through the
 realm of England. The bodies of the dead lay
 unburied, or they were covered with unhallowed
 earth, in the fields or by the way-side, without a
 prayer or the ministry of the priesthood¹⁰. —

⁹ Mat. Par. an. 1208. Annal. Waver.

¹⁰ Ibid.

avagance or rage, and multiplied mis-
. As he had threatened, he sent offic-
mand the other bishops and their depen-
ntly to quit the kingdom, and to
efs, if they wanted it, at Rome. He
the revenues of the church, appo-
en to their administration: took pos-
e abbeys, and turned their wealth in-
equer. Many ecclesiastics were impris-
herwise ill-treated; and their concu-
the historian, were taken from them
elled to buy their liberty by heavy
the prelates, directed by a wise p

in his power to
ed the mandate,
; their children,
ame to the castle
ole baron, and
ns shall not go
r mother to the
own nephew,
d." — "Thou
man," observed
turning to the

officers:

camp
noble contest b
through which
The interest of
patronage of R
bent before the
after a battle lo
retire within
Then his frien
wards, even In
with the strea

¹¹ Mat. Par. An

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through which the latter was ever
The interest of the ecclesiastical prince
patronage of Rome, which sided wi
bent before the superior strength of his
after a battle lost, in 1206, he was com
retire within his own territory of
Then his friends deserted him; and
wards, even Innocent, whose politics c
with the stream, became less obdu

¹² Mat. Par. Annal. de Margan.

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...the news
assembled, and
of Germany and
re lastingly, the
nor daughter of
o him. To the
of such ancient
e renounced all
, of which his
been despoiled.
e love of Inno-
nises he made to

The English
career. He ha
and compelled
to surrender h
its performance.
vain pomp of a
hedges of his
ditches to be
animals might
Before this,
forbidding any
were the acts of

²⁴ Murat. ut sup

career. He had led an army against
and compelled its king to purchase
to surrender his two daughters, as
its performance. And now returning
vain pomp of a conqueror, he com-
hedges of his forests to be cut down
ditches to be levelled, that the deer
animals might consume the produce of
Before this, he had issued a pro-
forbidding any feathered game to be taken
were the acts of a tyrant: but he still

¹⁴ Murat. ut sup.

C

ver, was known;
epeated from door
nequer quitted his
ght not ferve an
The reader knows
excommunication.
when the nobles
the sentence still
they feared, by
vengeful jealousy.

de Mailros.
. Annal. Waver.

times ex
princes
king land
No-when
barons, v
ed from
repaired
and to
ordained
should,
code or
doubtless
ledged al

princes prevailed. On the sixth
king landed, at the head of a fo
No-where was resistance made.
barons, who had incurred his inc
ed from the storm; while the
repaired to his court, consenting
and to make their submissions. It
ordained, that the English law
should, in future, be followed
code or charter was established. T
doubtless, only extended to thos
ledged allegiance to the throne

l proclamation,
confidence, and
religious houses
they was again
all, men and
his exigences,
d. The fate of
they complied;
m of a hundred
levied another

permitted
when they
and a full
sustained,
conference
into Fran
Before
municat
to Inno
of the
possession

21 Mat.

when they spoke of the restitution
and a full reparation of the da
sustained, John rejected the
conference thus closed, and the
into France¹⁸.

Before this time, also Otho h
municated. He had violated hi
to Innocent; had even invade
of the holy see; and had dar
possessions of young Frederic, k

¹⁸ Mat. Par. Mat. West. Annal. de 7

who did not
in an age of
hamelefs abuse
e bishops, and
Fitzpeter the
arons, whose

liam, earl of
was the other
in the annals
sword. What

prepared to
would level t
earth the m
Nottingham;
he command
had been furn
But as he
indulging hi
messenger e
Scotland. I
ger from Le
brought let
the contents
table, he re

would level their bulwarks, and erase
earth the name of Welshman.
Nottingham; and before he would
he commanded the hostages to be h
had been surrendered to him, the
But as he sat at table, some mi
indulging himself with his usual inter
messenger entered with letters from
Scotland. He was followed by ano
ger from Lewellyn, a Welsh prin
brought letters. They whispered t
the contents were secret and impo
table, he retired; and the letters

is of his own guilt
had to fear. He
excommunicated
had been released
longer hesitated:
to disband; and
dispatched officers
most suspected, to
they complied, two
ly withdrew from

Waver. Chron. Tho.

marvellous,
looked eagerly
The historian
goes on to de-
noblemen,
shamelessly in
had brought
whose relation
from their
wealth and
enemy. W
papal mandata
tie of allegia

looked eagerly to the completion of
The historian, with some exaggera
goes on to describe the inauspicious vi
noblemen, whose wives and daught
shamelessly insulted; others, whom
had brought to extreme penury;
whose relations and nearest friends
from their homes, possessing him
wealth and property. In every bar
enemy. With exultation they had
papal mandate, which broke afunc
tie of allegiance; and they sent an

efs, " they said sup-
: hear our prayer;
England." Innocent
nistory; took their
ced his decree. It
and another, more
ected in his place,
nate."— Agreeably
the king of France,
r the remission of

faith, to f
avenge the
their money
should enjo
holy see. P
already seen
and with h
" But shou
a private in
" king sym
" satisfy ou
" how must
hand a wri

avenge the church's injuries. Who
their money, or personally aid the
should enjoy, he promised, the prot
holy see. Pandulphus, the agent, wh
already seen, received orders to retur
and with him Stephen Langton and
“ But should it happen,” inquired t
a private interview, “ that I find i
“ king symptoms of repentance, a
“ satisfy our church, and those he
“ how must I proceed?” Innocent
hand a written form of peace or

n were now his,
ith it the imperial
ned all his vassals
e easter-holidays,
ler pain of felony,
hips he could col-
ous in the mouth
board provisions,
expedition might

Waverl.

law had ord
by the fud
moment, wa
all quarters,
the channel
In a short ti
multitude;
who came
such, who
Now landed
with five h
The army e
thousand fig

law had ordained the generous pro
by the sudden summons, the m
moment, was in arms, and they m
all quarters, to the place of rendez
the channel swelled with the spreadi
In a short time, Kent had not prov
multitude; when it was settled to c
who came without arms, and to
such, who were equipped for immo
Now landed from Ireland the bishop
with five hundred knights, and c
The army encamped on Barham-
thousand fighting men, whose bre

ant of our lord the
, and for that of the
etitions to see your
d their address, and
liately come to me ; ”
he messengers. — In
arrived , and being
e spoke : “ At this
French monarch ,
erable , and at the
delays his departure

from

“ avert the
“ regain th
“ cast down
“ pope. Pro
“ church, a
“ of the hol
“ promise ,
The weak
and tremb
days before
at once gav
thousand m

“ Mat. Par
VOL. III

“ regain the throne, from which you
“ cast down, for contumacy, by
“ pope. Promise to stand to the a
“ church, and you shall experience
“ of the holy see. But for the ful
“ promise, sureties must be given²

The weak prince, as the nuncio spoke
and trembled, and the confidence
days before, the presence of his army
at once gave place to a general distrust.
thousand men, he thought, were

²⁵ Mat. Par. an. 1213.

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evident, that even
proved the measures
concert with him.
al power, in what-
dmit it, it would
t plausibly reason,
on, than from the
d he land with his
uld, if no secret
n the discontented
f another conquest

reming;
primate, a
may return
any person,
relating to
things by
parties shal
comply, v
the pope
patronage
When the
king to be
munication
realm. — S

may return to their churches; no
any person, layman or ecclesiastic,
relating to the late disagreement; to
things by letters patent, in the man
parties shall require, with which
comply, they shall be empowered
the pope, and himself shall lose a
patronage, he now holds in the
When these conditions shall be
king to be absolved from the sente
munication, and the interdict to be
realm. — Such were the leading a

ndulphus, again
t of the projected
ishes of the proud
rsuade ourselves,
essed their com-
heels of a Roman
ver, co-operating
alled, and giving
w did John resign
s of England and
e pontiff, whom

for the
" family,
" to hold
" And to
" I hereby
" sign of
" that, fro
" the fun
" to Rom
" Ireland
" gation,
" heirs, o
" liberties
" of the c

“family, in future to receive the
“to hold them under him and to
“And to this submission of fealty
“I hereby bind my heirs and
“sign of which, it is my will,
“that, from the revenues of the
“the sum of a thousand marks be
“to Rome, seventy for England,
“Ireland, in lieu of every other fe
“gation, and with the reserve,
“heirs, of the administration of
“liberties of the realm, and of the
“of the crown. And should I,

the faithful to God,
the Roman church,
and Innocent, and
will not devise by
that they be injured
circumvented by
them, and avert it,
by advice, they shall
send, their nuncios,
secret, nor ever
The patrimony of

his subjecti
which the
displeasure,
less, was m
trol of his
and spurne
So ende
the month
action itse
to view w

²⁹ Mat. Pa

³⁰ Mat. Pa

et Mailros. A

which the archbishop of Dublin
displeasure, and remonstrated²⁹. T
less, was meant to signify, that the
trol of his master looked down
and spurned their riches.

So ended this memorable day, t
the month of May. — With regard
action itself, which modern writers
to view with decent composure, I

²⁹ Mat. Par.

³⁰ Mat. Par. Chron. Tho. Wikes. et
et Mailros. Annal. Waver. et Burt.

liating ceremony,
s of the kings of
oe, the surrender,
was the authentic
as full a manner,
vere. The primate
s reason, nor the
Rosamond, who
ishop of Dublin
shop of Norwich,
, the justiciary of
barons. The great
called, seems to

carried little
affixed to it.
ed with the
at home, as
party; and
who can ofte
neither refle
nor does
transaction
offence, ex
I mentioned.
Having ex
taking with

affixed to it. Pandulphus seems to be
ed with the wishes of the prelate
at home, as he had with those
party; and what is remarkable,
who can often be severe when Rome
neither reflects on the nuncio, or hi
nor does he intimate, that any
transaction raised the smallest oppo
offence, excepting in the single i
I mentioned.

Having executed his commission
taking with him the charters a

holy church, and
beyond the commands
Philip did not restrain
he, "I have ex-
pound pounds on
it by the pontiff's
mission of my sins."
ating the inhibition,
the army continued
tched orders to his
eine, and join him

and to put in
the immedia
ready Ferdin
of the dange
powerful ar
Salisbury, w
to fail to
arrived on
Flanders.
ble, and m
the English
the enemy a
were pillagin
captured thr

and to put it out of the earl's power
the immediate prosecution of his de
ready Ferdinand had apprized the Er
of the danger, which he apprehen
powerful army, commanded by
Salisbury, with many ships, had b
to sail to his assistance. The Fre
arrived on the coast; when Philip
Flanders. The impetuous incursion
ble, and many towns fell. In the
the English fleet anchored, and fin
the enemy almost deserted by the
were pillaging the country, they a
captured three hundred, and sank

...end, he advanced
money to his troops
, with the spring,
their arms; and in
them to infest and
enemy. Another
tend him at Ports-
ention, he said, to
rts of France, to
ntre. The vassals
directed; but their
unless the sentence

...of the prelate
was reconduc
principal chu
The primate
immediately e
a book of the
oath, he had
took it. "I
" and her m
" them, again
" power. The
" especially t

was reconducted by them to the de
principal church, where the multitu
The primate here pronounced his abso
immediately entering the church, prefer
a book of the gospels, and with it the
oath, he had prepared. Without hesitati
took it. "I swar," he said, "to love
"and her ministers, and to defend an
"them, against their enemies, to the ut
"power. The good laws of my predece
"especially those of king Edward, I

ans might condemn;
ems to have origin-
jected and maturely
ed, little from the
d his immediate pre-
present occasion of
it brought it, with
the recollection of
the important pur-
erve. Why Langton,
oath of fealty to the

glorious pri
perhaps, the
him, which
justify; but
to avail him
weakness of
country to
benefit of
John now
vassals to f
waywardly
command th
commissione

perhaps, the opposition, he had expected him, which his good sense would justify; but he had taken his resolution to avail himself of the general discom-weakness of the monarch thereby to country from oppression, and to benefit of better laws.

John now presumed, that he could vassals to follow his standard, and waywardly opposed. But his first command the sheriffs of counties to commissioners, with an officer in each

ing he should not be
allegiance, he vainly
the nobles, with indif-
and themselves re-
Jersey, and waited;
in indignation, he
rt, and regain the

n while, had passed,
abled at St. Alban's.
announced to them

the

tendency
torted from
to open.
mentioned
pression wa
the laws o
soon appea
derstandin
and the
undeniabl
that they
plishment

35 Mat. P

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torted from him; and his deep-
to open. But here the laws of I
mentioned; and in the oath, a m
pression was used, with a particul
the laws of St. Edward. The rea
soon appear. I wish also to notice
derstanding that subsisted betwee
and the ministers of the crown
undeniable instance here occurs
that they proceeded in concord
plishment of one design.

³⁵ Mat. Par.

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unintimidated, fol-
," he proceeded,
excommunicate all
excepted, who shall
the interdict, which
own. " The menace
did not quit the king,
to name a day, on
fended him, should
er to his charges ³⁶.
this behaviour of

dear. T
taching t
as, on a
give con
manly co
Within
again af
deans,
the chur
present.
conventio
regarded
relaxed fo

taching them to himself by such a
as , on a future day, he could not
give confidence , and rouse the
manly co-operation with his best

Within three weeks, from the last
again assembled the prelates , a
deans , and barons of the realm ,
the church of St. Paul. Nor was
present. What was the ostensible
convention, is not related ; but
regarded the cause of the exiles. It
relaxed some part of the interdict

had granted, in the
Stephen had re-
had confirmed. It
onfessor, with such
with the consent
d: and, as many
ken, as there were
ted as records, in
But little attention

also imb
of their
fondness
the resto
the re-ef
The
interpre
the wa
exclaim
" come
" it, "
then pro

of their kings aggrieved them
fondness ceased, and they look
the restoration of the rights of E
the re-establishment of better law

The barons listened, while
interpreted, and their looks and g
the warmest joy. “ For those
exclaimed, “ when the prop
“ come, if necessary, we will
“ it, ” said the primate. They
then promised them his utmost

It is well," said John,
hell he may again shake
ur late primate, whom
e." Then turning to
he subjoined: "By
first time, I am king
And, in truth, relea-
could control his
ded less the engage-
make, and thought

the mouth
envoys, t
many ma
John was
— Miram
rejected th
The leag
general vi
day circul
the king.
By exper
learned,

" Mat.
" Ibid.

John was adequate to the wilde
— Miramoulin despised the weak
rejected the proffered submission.

The league of the barons, or
general views, which the conv
day circulated, could be no long
the king. But how could he dissipa
By experience, says the monkish
learned, that the pontiff was

⁴⁰ Mat. Par.

⁴¹ Ibid.

... was Nicholas,
who arrived in England
in the year 42.

... before the king and
discussed the question,
made to the exiles. The
sufferers seemed highly
pleased with them; but the
sufferers, would not
whole of their losses
the debt be at once

... was delivered
his holiness
meetings, in
but nothing
remained, a
sufferers."

The conduct
resentment
He had been
vacant church
consent: but
nominating
virtue, qua

"Mat. Pa

but nothing was concluded, and remained, and justice was not done by the promoters ⁴³.

The conduct of the legate soon roused the resentment of Langton and the English. He had been empowered by the pope to fill the vacant churches and abbeys, with his own consent: but he complied ill with his commission, nominating men, whom neither age nor virtue qualified for the office.

⁴³ Mat. Par. Annal. Waver.

B O O K

V.

1213.

complaints made; and Langton called a synod at Dunstable. They agreed to appeal to the pope; on which the cardinal sent a messenger to Nicholas, apprizing him of the appeal, and forbidding him to proceed to any other appointment, which was the known privilege, he said, of the metropolitan see of Canterbury. The legate disregarded the inhibition; but consulting with the king, he dispatched Pandulphus, who was lately come to England, with proper instructions to the pontiff. Arrived in Rome, Pandulphus represented, in dark colors, the behaviour of the primate, and his views, urging, that he and his colleagues loved money; and that, in the reparation which they demanded of their losses, they were too rigid and exacting: "Besides," he added, "it is their aim to reduce their sovereign to undue submissions, and to abridge the liberties of the realm." He then spoke of the king, on whom he lavished praises, and than whom, he said, he had not seen a more humble and more modest prince. Here he presented the charter, with its golden seal. Simon Langton, the primate's brother, who assisted at the interview, attempted to reply, but his voice gained no attention. The eloquence of the golden seal was irresistible.

** Mat. Par.

towns, villages, and hamlets, in the
especially of Gasconne and Languedoc
with them; and what was extraordinary
we consider the tenets of those men
pull down grandeur and level distinctions
the nobles quitted the splendid works of
ancestors, and joined their vassals in
faith. Then it was, in the year 1208
the pope commanded a crusade to be preached
to them, and sent his legates, for that purpose
into France. Philip received them, and
the measure; but he could not, ex-

BOOK then was, do more than promise a powerful body
 V. of men, and permit his subjects to enrol them-
 1214. selves, as their zeal might direct. The promulgation
 of the crusade was attended with great success;
 for the expedition seemed to threaten few
 difficulties, and all the pardons, rewards, and
 privileges, which other crusaders had enjoyed,
 were held out to them. By way of distinction,
 these wore the cross on the breast. The duke
 of Burgundy, the earl of Nevers, the earl of
 Montfort, and other great barons, with many
 prelates and abbots, were soon in arms.

Raymond VI. earl of Toulouse, had declared
 himself the protector of the Albigenes, and had
 warmly imbibed their doctrines. This drew on
 him the hatred of the orthodox, and the vengeance
 of Rome. He was excommunicated. Could we
 credit the representations of his enemies, (and
 such were his historians,) Raymond was the most
 brutal and infamous of mortals. By what art
 could he now avert the impending storm? He
 appeared before the legate, and casting himself
 on his mercy, consented to abide by his decision.
 It was instantly decided, that he should surren-
 der seven castles into the hands of the legate,
 and give sureties for his future submission. This
 being done, he received absolution, standing
 in his shirt, and was led by the neck into the

enthusiasm; a passion, which can
and veil with piety the wildest cr

As yet the crusaders were with
acting under the guidance of t
leaders, or all directed by the le
was thought necessary to chuse
election fell on the earl of Nevers
the honor; and then on the duke
who likewise refused it.] A commi
was appointed, who nominate
Montfort; and he reluctantly conf

...remain. Nor did the
De Montfort
by the army, while the
on. He had resources,
which could counteract
the splendor of his name
and his address and
rangers to his standard.
d, whilst the inclement
quered many places.
powerful baron, and
s, then submitted
essed these successes,

the legate, v
sed; and he
claim justice
With this vi
The ambit
a more pote
Arragon, wh
lately married
Provence, a
His faith w
him to fur
of a man,
invasion. In
king, who n
hand, signif
in the nei

With this view he went to Rome.

The ambitious designs of Montfort
a more potent enemy. This was
Arragon, whose sister the earl of T
lately married, and who, besides,
Provence, and lord of many towns in
His faith was orthodox; but that did
him to surrender his just rights, in
of a man, whose only claim was
invasion. In vain did Montfort strive
king, who not only refused to comply,
hand, signified to the barons and m
in the neighbourhood of Beziers

d not exceed forty
zeal, looking to the
y fell, or else to the
Montfort led them
r could appal them,
urious onset.

was returned from
erience some lenity
had waited on the
en his sovereign, the
artifice succeeded; for
n their zeal they hated
f heresy. It was well

known,

Twelve
fort; and
the third
a vast ci
numerous
saw his
Cahors,
mortifica
almost w
state of th
vassals, I
flowed, a
crusaders,

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fort ; and he marched against Toulouse the third year of the war. Toulouse a vast city , nor were the besiegers numerous to encompass its walls. He saw his error , and having retreated to Cahors, which surrendered to him in mortification , in a few weeks, the city almost wholly deserted. So uncertain a state of this varying warfare. An army of vassals, I have elsewhere observed, flowed, as does the ocean ; but the crusaders , within reach of their h

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F

repeated fallies, every
ating him in the field,
the siege with igno-
resh succours arrived,
quests, and by the
1212, we find little
Montauban, in the

us raged, an under-
was acted by those,
h forbad to stain their
ed, there were whom
nd these by means

ministers
execution
of convic
with an i
had done
men had
of mart
danger;
the crim
devastati
petrate.
Men, from
interest n

executioners, and either, with the
of conviction, stepping forward
with an impetuous enthusiasm, as a
had done, rushing to its arms. And
men had better pretensions to the
of martyrs, than they who waver
danger; and when they fell, had
the crimes, which unprovoked hostility
devastation, and premeditated murder
petrate. These no papal decrees could
Men, from obstinacy of character or
interest may sacrifice much in the

Spain. He consented
A long negociation
legates and with the
, and then with the
Montfort prevailed,
est of religion. The
f Arragon, warmly
e the cause of the
ures, if he persisted.
and at once declared
e church. Simon ex-
which, he said, was
fiance to the king.

the ma
regulate
emperor
ened F
transpire
De
splendi
the sw
his gr
Arragon
their elo
espouse
ambition

regulated. But the report of a lea
emperor and the king of England
ened France with an invasion,
transpired, and frustrated the ex

De Montfort, whom the p
splendid succour had elated, was
the swelling power of the enemy
his greatest trouble. The agents
Arragon at the court of Rome, f
their eloquence, that Innocent wa
espouse their cause. They repre
ambition only of de Montfort up

1, who abused his
the ruins of provin-
abitants?

ch there was much
sent orders to de
rons, who claimed
and to desist from
e time he recalled
ed a crusade to be
of Palestine. In
ed the legates, and
n it was resolved

king lov
inquietu
occasion
thousand
Toulous
Montfo
when t
Muret
to its a
hardly
he adva
site fide
offered to

inquietude which the garrison
occasioned. This gave motion
thousand men ! With him w
Toulouse , of Foix , and of C
Montfort was at Fanjaux , eigh
when the news came to him. I
Muret could make no resistance
to its aid. But his whole force
hardly amounted to one thousand
he advanced, and entered the t
site side of the river. Terms o
offered to the king, which he reject

op of Comminges,
and, and stepping
multitude: "Go,"
n who died on this
you at the day of
I fall, this day, in
n of martyrdom."
the solemn words.
De Montfort also,
, praid: "God of
didst chuse me for
of trial, hear my
orld know, how just

Montfort
the histo
men we
faders di
few soldi
carnage;
heaven.
It mig
at an en
was, he
victory.
molested
afterward

the historians relate, that nearly ten
men were slain of the enemy.
faders did not lose more than one
few soldiers! — The general, covered
carnage, halted, and offered thanks
heaven. Such was the battle of

It might have been expected, that
at an end. But destitute of troops
was, he could draw little advantage
victory. Only he ravaged the country
molested and kept the enemy in
afterwards, a new legate came

John land
is dethr
interdict
meet at
ceedings
John m
of Inn
The b
goes to
England
barons e
is invited

John lands at la Rochelle. — The
is dethroned. — Battle of Bouv
interdict is taken from England. —
meet at St. Edmundsbury. — Thei
ceedings. — Runnemedede. — Mag
John meditates vengeance, and retiri
of Innocent. — Preparations for
The barons are excommunicated,
goes to Rome. — Fourth council
England desolated by the king's
barons excommunicated by name. —
is invited over. — A Roman legate

ature, the dawn of
om the gloom.

, John, to whom no
ould give pleasure,
d to execute his part
lately formed, again
ance. The barons,
would be subservient
l his summons. And
will of the people,
atched messengers to
on terms they should
on of the interdict.

render to
he claime
were due
nation of
cited you
Innocent
the avow
the prin
Otho on
vain dic
not in hi

⁴ Mat.

he claimed, and by urging rights
were due to his crown, he provoked
the nation of the haughty pontiff. No
cited young Frederic king of Sicily
Innocent, to do him homage for
the avowed fief of the Roman crown
the prince, as became him, refused.
Otho ordered his generals to enforce
vain did Innocent remonstrate;
not in his character long to endure.

^s Mat. Par. an. 1214. Annal Waverley

ighbouring provinces,
arms. In the island
med in his favor,
; and fortune, he
his brightest wishes,
g, against the effects
een taken.

ded, we are told, by
king, had projected
gate also in Germany,
well-disposed to co-
o him he proposed,
shops, to publish the

gave au
arms, a
braved,
of his en
king of
while,
many
He was
Mentz,
power
nocent
France
whose

arms , and proclaimed Frederic
braved, carried fire and sword in
of his enemies ; the principal o
king of Bohemia , and the duke o
while , Frederic , urged by repea
many difficulties , made his w
He was received by his friends
Mentz , with an applause, that sp
power of his faction ; for the
nocent had been unceasing ,
France loudly proclaimed himse
whose falling interest every

storm, and conquered
at scene soon clouded.
to make head against
, by this time, had
ne, and was besieging
English army outnum-
en John prepared for
the Poitevin barons
ere not disposed to fight.
leaving his conquests
prince, precipitately

t. Chron. Ursperg.

withdrew

been th
failed t
monarch
transmitt
chiefs r
found to
men. T
— Phil
from th
of his co
force, to

Mat.

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ailed to assist Ferdinand against
monarch; and John, before he
transmitted to them great sums,
chiefs reviewed their forces,
found to amount to a hundred
men. The heart of Otho once
— Philip, on the other hand,
from the mighty contest. He
of his country, and left his son
force, to watch the motions of

³ Mat. Par.

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g the earl of Flanders.
ous chances, nor the
morable day, than
yet graced the annals
owels was unrivalled,
general, fame loudly
with his life; as
r, tempered by
red or blunted the
bent to no concus-
norfe by a German
his barbed javelin
, the king, with

borne
fwelled
the right
thrown
troops
lords d
and th
of his
the da
refisted
he fell;
honor o
sword to
came up

swelled, they mixed in the thickest
the right wing of the enemy, the earl
thrown from his horse and bleed
troops were broken, surrendered
lords de Mareuil. Here the Burgundians
and their duke owed his life to
of his soldiers. — The earl of Boulogne
the day, and when all was lost,
resisted. But his horse being stabbed
he fell; and as three knights contended
honor of making him their prisoner,
sword to the chevalier de Guerin, who
came up. De Guerin, elected bishop

where, four years
ueror, by slow mar-
tributing his prisoners,
e castles as he passed;
Flanders to grace his
apital, and for eight
gladness. — As the
eat event, were princi-
ve may be allowed to
he narration. They
umber to the enemy,

Par. Chron. de Mailros.

on t
and
allur
chan
to t
Bou
pru
not
into
by
him
Phil

and Normandy, the nobles of
allured by promises, or the prospect
change might open, showed a
to their former sovereign.
Bouvines dissipated their rash
prudently dissembled his know
not long afterwards, he advanced
into Poitou, where the king of
by the mediation of the legate
him a truce of five years. When
Philip to adopt this measure,

shops hood lure-
e business. And
y-ninth of June,
t. It had lasted
ury of religion,
d the detriment
ng through the
ple thrilled with

shame had mar-
his allies, John

"time
"of S
"reso
"with
The
and a
repa
mee
one
conta
fessor
hands
rouse

“ of St. Edmund approaches ,
“ resort to his shrine. There v
“ without suspicion. ” It was

The day came , the twentieth
and as the devotion was fashion
repaired to St. Edmundsbury ,
meetings here were frequent ,
one of them , again was the
containing , in substance , the
fessor , which the primate ha
hands. The sight of the ven
roused the spirit of freedom ; and

, they might be in
and force him to
y separated, and
rs, was not present

came, held his
rms disturbed its
lf, departing, he
in London. The
litary array, which
waited on the king,
It was, " that he

Debates
were ma
that the
liam earl
that, on
them th
the bar
delay,
be draw
renewed
by his v
him, he
second o

Debates entered, and, on both
were made; when the king finally
that the cardinal, the bishop of E
liam earl of Pembroke, should be
that, on the appointed day, he
them the satisfaction they demand
the barons returned home. — I
delay, John vainly fancied great ad
be drawn, He caused the oath o
renewed by his subjects, and the a
by his vassals. And then, (which
him, he thought, from every dan
second of February, he took the cr

mate, the earl of
rs, met them from
ow, in his name,
liberties, which they
ign? They delivered
containing the chief
“ These are our
rich if not instantly
id confirmed to us
our arms shall force
e deputies returned,
e schedule in his
nts. “ And why

Waver.

enemy of
their arms
Northamp
and their
When we
tion was
Fifteen d
and pro
into their
capital,
citizens we

^s Mat. Par

their arms, they marched against Northampton. But they were with and their attacks on the walls were When we know how premeditated tion was, this improvidence must Fifteen days passed, when they raised and proceeded to Bedford, which into their hands. Here messengers arrived capital, with secret advice, that the citizens were in their interest, and t

* Mat. Par. Chron. de Mailros.

BOOK would be open to receive them. The tidings
VI. gave them joy. They marched to Ware, and on
1215. the following morning, which was Sunday, the
 twenty-fourth of May, while the people were
 at mass, the army, in silence, entered the city.
 And now conscious of their superior strength,
 the barons issued proclamations, requiring all
 such, who had hitherto remained neutral, to
 join them against their perjured prince, and
 menacing, in case of refusal, to treat them as the
 public enemies of the state. The commination was
 hardly needful, for few, it seems, were sincerely
 attached to the royal party; and as the proclama-
 tion called for a decision, they quitted their
 castles, and joined the standard of freedom. Some
 only, at the head of whom was the earl of Pem-
 broke, and Salisbury now returned from captivity,
 judged it most expedient, not to depart from court.
 The bishops also remained, with the primate^o.

Runnemedea Great, at this moment, was the terror of the
 king. He saw himself deserted, scarcely seven
 knights remaining near his person; and it was
 evident, should the barons proceed, that all his
 castles must fall, and himself become their prisoner.
 The duplicity, he had often practised, it would be
 now, he thought, most expedient to exercise;

^o Mat. Par. Annal. Waver.

interpreted the *mead of council*,
between Staines and Windsor, w
times, great assemblies had been
but to which the approaching e
a never-ending celebrity.

On the day, both parties appe
mede. With the king were the
archbishop of Dublin, seven bishops
pontiff's friend, and Almeric the n
lish Templars: of the laity, the earl o

¹⁰ Mat. Par.

²¹ Mat. West. an. 1215.

“ for the salvation
of his ancestors and
, and the exaltation
amendment of the
of his prelates and
e mentioned,) the
and confirmed by
mself and heirs for
and liberties.
f England shall be
rights and liberties

2. “
“ under
By fr
jects, fro
who wer
3. “
“ of th
“ and
“ age,
“ ritanc
“ or hei
“ by a
“ baron
“ marks

“ underwritten liberties are granted

By *freemen* is meant every degree of subjects, from the highest to the lowest who were not slaves or bondmen.

3. “ If any earl, or baron, or count
“ of the king in *chief*, by military service
“ and at the time of their death, the king
“ *age*, and owes a *relief*, he shall pay
“ rance by the ancient relief;
“ or heirs of an earl, for a whole earldom
“ by a hundred pounds: the heir of a
“ baron, for a whole barony, by a
“ marks: the heir or heirs of a knight

any such be *under age*,
when he comes of age,
ance *without relief*."

ch heirs, their persons
dy of the crown, which
rdships and *reliefs*, as has
s of the royal revenue.
founded on the notion,
nefice; and therefore
a minor, could not
es, the issues thereof

naturally

"discr

"able

"given

"tion

"the

"two

Th

his w

deed o

all wh

were ge

6. "

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“ able for the issues. And if
“ *given* or *sold* to any one, and
“ tion or waste upon the lan
“ the wardship, which shall
“ two men, as before. ”

Thus was the lord empower
his *wardship*, by appointing a
deed of gift or sale, for the ter
all which cases, considerable
were generally raised.

6. “ But the warden, so long

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by the same act,
in regard to their
carried without *dis-*
their rank. The king
pleasure, provided,
was contracted, the
de acquainted with
ver of all other lords.
buse and oppression;
e of wealth.

Henry
heirs,
10.
" feize
" as
" pay
11.
" of
The
before
12,
" pay
" cont

heirs, that are not repeated here

10. "Neither the king nor he
" seize any land or rent for any
" as the chattels of the debtor
" pay it."

11. "If the principal debtor fail
" of the debt, then the sureties shall

These are restraining statutes,
before had been the power of the

12, 13. "Money borrowed from
" pay no interest, while the heir
" continues under age, of whom

onable aid.

) was meant military
m the tenants in chief.
niary aid, often paid
rvice; and sometimes
d on each vassal, for

Scutages and *aids*
(a pecuniary subsidy)
nposed. This clause,
e levying such subfi-
f the national council,
nt. The three great
however, from the

the
Citi
the n
crown
or in
baron
unde
nual
were
ment
17,
" shall
" bota
" from

the national subsidy, as did the crown; and they were a part of the or invested by feoffment in baronage. They held their liberties under certain tenures, or the annual payments to their lords: but were now secured to them, and payments were removed.

17, 18, 19. “ And for the ass
“ shall be summoned the archbishops
“ bishops, earls, and greater barons
“ from the king. — And further

m of *common council*
the charter of the con-
blishment: but strange
ongress, many writers
the organs of a *par-*
qual representation of
s, in matters of great
ten acted *without* the
present clauses were
o it its constitutional
ot in future grant to
aid of his own free

A
one
greate
chart
charg
baron
call
sum
to th
knigh
tuted
lands
were

one knight. Baronies consisted
greater or less number, according
charter of feoffment or investiture
charged with the service of
barony held two fees, it sent to
call of the king, or subsidized
summons might direct, and so
to the number of fees. But these
knighthood, as well as by baron
tuted the two orders of knights
lands or honors, to which the
were very disproportionate in ex

transient attempts to
not be amerced for
ing to the degree of
fault, in proportion
; saving to him his
velihood): and after
chant, saving to him
trading). — And a
ll be amerced after
to him his wainage
) : and none of the
be assessed, but by
the neighbourhood.”

foemen
Villain
bound
were a
owner
bers
rights
liberti
cases,
26,
“ but
“ of th
“ for

Villains or slaves, properly so bound to the person of the lord, were annexed to the manor, owner's substance. They were members of the common-wealth, rights of vassals. For such no liberties, though that of the common law, provided for their emancipation.

26, 27. "Earls and barons shall be tried
"but by their peers, and according to the
"of the offence.—And no clerk shall be tried
"for his lay-tenement, but by his lay-tenants."

...e, his chattels man be
... relations and friends
... saving to every one his
... owed."

...able, or bailiff of the
... other chattels of any
... gives him money for
... yment from the seller.
... lustrain any knight to
... ard, if he himself will
... r by another able man,
... red by any reasonable

"Than
"Engla

40.

"not h

"where

"right

Præ

an ord

to put

been u

41.

"and

"meas

“ England, except on the sea-coast

40. “ The writ, which is called

“ not be granted to any one of

“ whereby a freeman may lose

“ right of pleading.)

Præcipe quod reddat was a writ
an order from the king, or some
to put in possession one who comp
been unjustly ousted.

41. “ There shall be one m

“ and one of ale, through the r

“ measure of corn; that is, the A

of an heir, or of any
another by military
petit serjeanty he holds
ce of giving the king
like."

, when some rent was
rd on the creation of
condition of plowing
other officers of hus-
the inhabitants of a
nts at a certain rent.
There was also *grand-*
r. But the tenure

" water
" by th
" in tin
" in wa
" foun
" they
" dam
" know
" natio
" there
50. "
" to go

“ by the ancient and allowed
“ in time of war, or when they
“ in war with the king. — And
“ found in the land, in the be
“ they shall be attached (apprehended)
“ damage to their bodies or goods
“ known how our merchants
“ nation at war with the king ; and
“ there, they shall be safe here
50. “ It shall be lawful, in full
“ to go out of the realm, and

of duty. They were a
nd revenue ; and the
tain them in his hands,
le or donation , to his

ithout the forest , from
e before the justiciaries
n summons, unless they
lges for any who were
oncerning the forest.

justiciaries, constables,
are knowing in the law
posed duly to observe it."

taken
" up. -
" names
" their
" restore
" and
" came
" the
60, 6
or right
the repa
brother
of wood
satisfacti

“ names are mentioned) shall be
“ their employments — And when
“ restored , all foreign soldiers , cr
“ and mercenaries , shall be sent
“ came with horses and arms to
“ the kingdom . ”

60, 61, 62. regard the restitution of
or rights , which the king had unjustly
the reparation of injuries , which
brother had committed — and the
of woods they had inclosed , w
satisfaction for wardships and al

ges , and the right and
Scotland.

d customs and liberties,
anted to be holden in
ch as it belongs to him
all his subjects , as well
serve , as far as they are
their dependents."

at: and the gradation of
ired it, whereby each
ation towards his vassals,
s his barons , or the
immediate

through
notified
twenty-
his abse
the grie
delay;
days, fr
the cau
and the
whole k
king all
his castles
manner t
according

VOL. II

notified to four barons to be chosen
twenty-five, they shall repair to the king
in his absence, to the justiciary, and
the grievance, shall petition for redress
and delay; and if it be not redressed
within ten days, from the notification, then
the cause before the rest of the twenty-five
and these, together with the commonalty of
the whole kingdom, shall distrain and
seize all the ways possible, namely the king's
castles, lands, possessions, and in any other
manner they can, till the grievance be redressed
according to their pleasure, for the king's service.

VOL. III.

to be sworn in like man-
that are committed to
they assemble, they shall
m, when summoned,
e; whatever the major
all agree on or enjoin,
n and valid, as if the
their consent."
by ourselves, or others,
ereby any of these con-
revoked, or lessened;
obtained, let it be null
we ever make use of
or any other."

VOL. III.

"as
"thi
"be

Su

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of
conc
of tv
realm

"

“ as on the part of the ba
“ things aforefaid fhall faith
“ be obferved. ”

Given under our

Such was *Magna Charta*, a
we may infer, of the Confess
of which had been fo arden
concluding articles, which in
of twenty-five with the real
realm, may be viewed as

“ Mat. Par. et Mag. char. ex Auto

et, were then sent to
, ordaining that all
laws of the charter;
to be used, should
engagements, were
is closed the transac-
the barons departed,
as still to remain in
their castles, anxious
withstanding the pre-
d the exultation that

the v
what
let it
with
alarm
what
best
curi
way
Win
Wigh
apply
to th

what mercenary forces could be
let it be done without noise, and
with caution, lest the barons be
alarm was unavoidable. Himself
what schemes of vengeance might
best, and to indulge, far from the
curiosity and the vigilance of his
wayward rancor of his heart,
Windsor, and retired, in disguise
Wight. And here he soon took to
applying to Rome for the aid of
to the neighbouring countries

the mean time, were
the nobles? The king
had not yet disclosed
the hostile preparations
they knew, where he
measures he had taken.
their late attention to
been appointed to be
now put off its celebra-
, and named another
don. In this city the
from the letters they
ons, their thoughts,

" H
" fel
" th
" L
" e
" a
" r
" t
sent
ed
"

“ self and realm to your p
“ the barons heeded not: t
“ London, and having seized t
“ empire, hold it still. T
“ array repeating their demands
“ mitted, for he could no
“ their violence.” So saying, th
sented certain heads of the char
ed best to favor the royal cause

” Mat. Par.

BOOK VI. 1215. and frowning indignantly, exclaimed: "Do these
 " barons then aim to dethrone a prince, crossed
 " for the holy land, and protected by the apostolic
 " see? Or would they transfer our sovereignty to
 " another? By St. Peter, this outrage shall not
 " go unpunished." He convened the cardinals,
 and taking their advice, addressed a bull to all
 the faithful. It is dated from Anagni, August
 twenty-four¹⁸.

It states that John, though by his crimes he had
 drawn on himself and kingdom the sentence of
 excommunication and interdict, had repented,
 and made satisfaction to the church; that he had
 subjected his realm to the holy see, under an
 annual tribute, and sworn fealty to it; that he
 had taken the cross, and was preparing to make
 war on the infidels; that, in this crisis, the barons
 of England, instigated by the devil, had rebelled
 against him; that himself (Innocent) had used
 every means to restore concord; that the king had
 been disposed to listen to moderate counsels, and
 to correct abuses; that he had appealed to Rome;
 and that the barons, regardless of every duty,
 had persisted in their measures, and finally com-
 pelled their prince to grant them terms, deroga-
 tory from the rights and dignity of his crown.

¹⁸ Mat. Par.

lord, to renounce the charter, and
ciled to the king, who may then
listen to their just petitions, in which
I wish to be their mediator: "and
" be obtained," he says, "shall
" permanent for ever." He exhorts
him, lest something worse befall them,
their proctors to the general council
soon to be assembled, surrendering
confidence to his award. "With
" heaven," he concludes, "we will
" measures, whereby, every

would fly to his rescue.
e, had been committed
of the primate. It was
and worse with engines
ney entered, and with
nty knights, with their

y three months in the
time was come for the
led to Dover, where he

These
Dover.
them
had be
of atta
army
end o
But
tempe
equino
that te
army,
souls, v

Dover. They swore fealty to him
them he marched to Rochester
had been three days in the castle
of attack were soon brought up,
army encompassed the walls. In
end of September.

But hardly had the siege opened,
tempest began to howl, such a
equinoctial season, no man had won
that tempest perished Hugh de Lacy
army, or rather a colony, of
souls, whom he had embarked in the

g round him, with the
companions, surrendered.
months. With the ferocity
banded the general and
anged; but William de
the danger of reprisals,
er the inferior prisoners,
Albney, were sent to
ottingham. The cause
mortal wound".

lros.

" Sarac
" distur
" comp
" under
" mate
" this f
" and
" their
" with
" tions
Armed
missione
tually e

“ disturbers of the public peace,
“ complices and abettors, and we do
“ under an interdict; strictly enjoined
“ mate and his bishops, solemnly
“ this sentence, through the realm
“ and to command all subjects to
“ their sovereign. Should any bishop
“ with this order, he is suspended
“ tions, and obedience is no longer

Armed with the powers of Rome
missioners waited on the cardinal,
tually embarked for Italy, to which

but as the brief did
the casuistry of the age
the censure, as nugatory

arrived in Italy, towards
found the prelates of
from various nations,
and the heads of religious
orders of princes. Among
messengers from the king of Eng-
land and two knights. Before

solved
" St. Pe
the ind
" ries v
" to the
" thren
cardinal
sentenc
notified
same oc
the prin
voided,
but end

“ St. Peter, come so easily, brother
the indignant pontiff, “ after the
“ ries which thou hast thus done
“ to the Roman church. The adv
“ thren shall be taken. ” He con
cardinals, and by their advice
sentence of suspension, which w
notified to the suffragans of his
same occasion, the election of Sim
the primate's brother, to the see
voided, a man obviously obnoxious
but endowed with learning and ma

himself to the princes
em, by his entreaties,
nd avenge the injured
d, he had purchased
ed by unbelievers. —
ncil are comprised in
he nine first are chiefly
of the Albigenſes; and
at the body and blood
ſent in the eucharift,
and wine," uſes the

word

and ev
noted
ces or
report
their v
give u
poſſeſſ
the ſu
execut
of the
who w
againſt
After ſ

VOL.

noted heretics from their jurisdictions or lords, not obeying this ad report being made to the pope, their vassals absolved from their give up their territories to be possessed by the orthodox, saving the suzerain lord, provided he execution of the sentence. — T of the sovereign princes, let it who were present in the council, against these indecent and arbitrary. After some regulations concerning

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territories; but the former
excluded from his lands,
them was confirmed to
sentence of excommuni-
ed against the English
lices, and the council
the twelfth ecumenical

his agents from Rome,
king of the castle of Roch-
ure the success of their

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ened
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Engli

should advance into the northern part
the other remained in the vicinity
to check any attempts of the barons
of the north had been particularly
claims for liberty.

To measure the baleful character of
armies, or to exhibit their views.
They were both intent on rapine
ened to the cry of distress, both
perpetration of excess, by a cruel
prince. The name of Salisbury
English barons, it gives me pain

et fire to the fuburbs
tted his men to divide
their feats of blood²³.
confternation, did not
at, pre-advifed as they
e nation in their gen-
concerted no plan of
ftrengthened no caftles.
ble. Cooped up within
fulted in their caftles,
etainers in the remote

temp
and
fnow
north
not h
to h
caftl
nob
hifto
reduc
inhab
the t
draw
their

now, he departed, raging onwa
northern counties. Every hamlet
not his immediate property, he w
to his interest; and it felt his f
castles, the houses, the parks,
noble occupiers. The descripti
historian gives, of villages, tow
reduced to ashes, of the conste
inhabitants, of the bloody exec
the tortures exercised by th
draw from the sufferers the
their supposed treasures, far exce

er brief to the abbot
r ecclesiastics in which
tence, and commands
it to the nation. He
ndon, who had been
Robert Fitzwalter, the
acy, and twenty-five
s and accomplices. —
mandate did not delay
ted letters to all the
They repeated the
on. de Mailros.

" then
" Doe
" leng
" are
" Pet
" do
" the
just
despite
the cit
of unu
" Ma

“ Does the war in which we are en-
“ lunge their concern? These po-
“ are the successors of Constantine
“ Peter, to whom, nor in deserts
“ do they bear resemblance. And
“ then shall be ruled by censures!
just discrimination, they murmur
despite of the interdict, the bells
the city, and the churches resound
of unusual festivity²⁷.

²⁷ Mat. Par.

the crown of England: for
them against the fury of
was allied by his wife,
of Castille, to the royal
should he land amongst
men also, they doubted
the king's standard many
who being levied in
of France, would refuse
in favour of their monarchy.
whose arms they had so
own prince, they flat-
were induced to listen to

" for
" ho
" lie
oppo
noti
and
arri
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the g
was i

“hostages be sent to me, from the
“lies of your realm.”—The ambassa-
dors oppose the cautious resolution; a
notice being sent to the barons, the
king and commanded their hostages to
their arrival in France gave confidence to
the king and Compiègne being assigned for
his residence, Louis, with an alacrity
on the great occasion, opened his presence
he was in his nine-and-twentieth year,

²⁸ Mat. Par. Annal. Waver. Chron.

BOOK returned from an expedition of forty days, against
VI. the heretics of the south. But as the present
1215. undertaking demanded many previous arrangements, which precipitancy might frustrate, he deemed it expedient to send before him a reinforcement of men, whose presence might animate the confederates, and fix their resolution. At their head were ten experienced chieftains. They embarked, and entering the Thames, were received into London by the barons, towards the close of February.

The agents of Innocent were not insensible to the insulting measure. Again they repeated their anathemas, and by name, involved in the censure the French troops, who, in contempt of the papal injunction, had dared to succour the enemies of the king. — But soon also letters came from the prince, addressed to the barons and the citizens of London. In them he assures his friends, that, when easter comes, they shall hear of him from Calais, ready to sail to their relief. He exhorts them to persevere with the firmness, they had till now exhibited, and requests that they will listen to what they may hear from him, and not to the representations or vain rumors of designing men.

But though the weightiest concerns, which could occupy man, now called for immediate

Philip not to permit his son to in
or in any thing to molest its fovere
“ him rather,” he continued, “
“ the Roman church, defend him,
“ for his realm appertains to our so
— “ That realm,” replied
indignantly, “ was never the
“ Peter; nor ever shall be. The pr
“ of the throne, John, many years
“ against his brother’s crown, w

29 Mat. Par.

was another meeting,
; and with a lowering
legate, he took his seat
(it was the legate's name)
earnestly begging him
y of the church; and
repeated the request of
Hitherto," replied the
ve been to the pontiff
I have ever promoted

therefo
Then
their ri
right o
Castille
the la
Co
and t
John,
therefo
he wa
four ye
in the

Then did the barons, he continued
their right. They elected the son o
right of his wife, whose mother,
Castille, alone survives of all the
the late Henry Plantagenet.

Confounded by the bold mistat
and the hollow reasoning, the lega
John, at least, had taken the ho
therefore, as the great council had
he was not to be molested, during
four years; and that all his possessio
in the protection of the apostolic

BOOK knight answered: That, before that event, the
VI. English king had made war on the prince, and
1216. invaded and spoiled his domain in Flanders; and that even now he was in arms against him. — “Under pain of excommunication,” exclaimed the legate, when he saw that argument would not silence the wordy orator, “I forbid the prince to enter England, and his royal father to permit it.” — The prince turned to his father: “For the possessions, Sir,” said he, “which I have received from your hand, I acknowledge myself your liege vassal: but the realm of England is not one of them, and I challenge the judgment of my peers, whether it appertains to you to obstruct the prosecution of my right, when it is not within the competence of your majesty to do me justice. Oppose not my design; for, shall it appear necessary, I will support to death my wife’s claim to her inheritance.” So saying, the prince, with his followers, withdrew; and Gallo, meaning to embark for England, requested a safe-conduct to the sea-side. “Through my own territory,” replied Philip, “you shall have it: but take care how you set your foot on my son’s lands.” The legate retired in anger³¹.

³¹ Mat. Par.

In a few days, the prince again waited on his father: "I have solemnly promised the English barons," said he to him, "to carry them assistance; and rather than forfeit my honor, I am disposed to undergo the censures of the pontiff." Philip could no longer withstand the just entreaty. He consented; but in a manner that might seem reluctant; and blessed his son. The fear of the indignation of Rome had awed the high spirit of the monarch; and even Louis deemed it prudent, notwithstanding the firm language he had held, to dispatch messengers to Innocent, who should lay before him the equity of his claim to the English throne. Then at the head of an army, numerous and well-appointed, he marched to Calais, and embarking on board six hundred ships and fourscore other vessels, which the monk Eustach had prepared, he came to land in the isle of Thanet, on the twenty-first of May.

John, with all his forces, was at Dover. But he dared not meet the invader, conscious of the uncertain attachment of his mercenary bands: he retired, therefore, by precipitate marches, first to Guildford, and then to Winchester. The prince proceeded to Sandwich, and the whole province, as he advanced towards London, with the castle of Rochester, submitted to him. Only Dover, which he left behind him, remained in

BOOK

VI.

1216.

The prince
lands.

his army into the neigh-
submitted. The mani-
effect; for many (among
isbury, who had joined
cesses,) now left him,
pression, that fortune
te, and that already he
throne³².

appoint Simon Langton
fluence became highly
; for he confirmed the

ailros.

Londoners

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to Gloucester, whither John had not
offered him his warmest support, a
cessful progress of the enemy. The
over-joyed, presuming, from passing
that the arms of Rome could give
cause. Gallo summoned all the prelates
who would obey the mandate, and
and having excommunicated, by the
usual rites of terror, the French

Mat. Par.

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BOOK all his adherents, at the head of whom he placed
VI. Simon de Langton, he commanded them, on
1216. every sabbath and festival-day, publicly to repeat the sentence. But when the menaces of power and its exertions, have once ceased to operate on the minds of the multitude, it is long before they again recover their wonted vigor. The anathemas of the pontiff, therefore, fell in vain; and de Langton publicly declared that, in the cause of the prince, an appeal had been made to Rome, and that the acts of her agents were an impotent abuse. Even a more ominous circumstance confounded the wavering counsels of John. The mercenaries, as had been hoped, insensibly quitted his standard, the troops from Aquitaine alone remaining faithful, and of these even some joined the prince, and others returned home. — Nor was it long before all the southern provinces submitted to Louis. The castles only of Windsor and Dover, lowering defiance, showed a disposition to resist; and the king gave orders to furnish the eastern castles with men, arms, and provisions³⁴.

His cause is
 agitated at
 Rome

Meanwhile, the cause of Louis was agitated in the Roman court. His agents presented themselves before the pontiff, who eyed them with an

³⁴ Mat. Par.

the prince be conquered, w
“ the Roman church must suffer
“ to him we have looked as to
“ whenever distress shall fall

The conference here ended,
waited the final decision of the

It is not necessary to detail
which were urged on both fr
the historian has minutely st
comprised in three leading p
heads of which I have already
The first charge is; That Joh

ply, had taken away
en, yet had they not

But Arthur was not
arms against his uncle
could therefore lawful-
ent, have been con-

gument in favor of the
o Blanche of Castille, it
hn, by the sentence of
en legally disinherited,
ring of the elder chil-
the sister of Arthur,

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John
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entered England ; but if a nearer throne challenges his right, justice to him.

Thirdly : — It was objected to that England belonged to the holy see, the oath of fealty taken to the pope, tribute annually paid ; war therefore be made on the sovereign rights of a king who had been guilty of no crime, and John possessed other dominions, might have attacked ; complaints rather than war, might have been preferred against the vassal, in

nts, " does not aid the
abettor : he prosecutes
or ought he to believe,
great a fynod, would
tence. At that time,
e claimed, as his right,
d had it been known,
at the council could

bated, which throws
and feudal laws of the
the plenitude of his
that the controversy

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more must depend, than on the
of many provinces. He acquainted
that the castles must be reduced,
the first rules of war required it.
to his instruction, having sent to h
a huge engine to throw stones, a
great army, surrounded the castle
was in the month of August. H
it has been said, commanded

³⁵ Mat. Par.

like to that of Dover,
this castle; nor were
il'.

not ventured to take
enemy was engaged,
, from the city of
from other castles,
y desperate men still
the utmost fury with
trate, that was done.
neighbouring barons

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advanced still northward; and forcing
from Lincoln, entered its castle, the
every where flying, with the timor
from his impetuous approach. The
illuded, wreaked their vengeance on
people, and returning with spoil, p
the capital, and joined the prince's a
walls of Dover. To this place also came
the Scottish king, and did homage
of Louis, for the fiefs he held und
of England ³⁷.

³⁷ Mat. Par. Chron. de Mailros.

anger is. The prince,
his army, have bound
hall the realm be con-
vned its king, to banish
ave joined his standard,
overeign. Their whole
erminated. Doubt not
here lie gasping before
conspirators. I entreat
vide, in future, for your
o reveal what you have
e expired³⁸.

Heming.

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and spread it more. The destr
their lands and houses; the dispers
of their families; the further ruin
fall on them, from their enrag
unconquered, sovereign; the sente
munication which pressed on their
of interdict on their vassals and poss
once, conspired to thicken the gloo
plex their wayward counsels. It w
some, to return to their allegiance; o
ous anxiety, suspended all resolutio
seemed disposed, patiently to wait

on horses, his treasures,
and the regal ornaments,
penfities of a little mind,
rest. Whether it was his
in a place of safety, does
Peterborough he entered
famous for its monastery,
and having burned the
ed the lands of the abbey,
se through Holland into
nts of Lynn received him
here he formed the design
ich parts the two counties,

abbe
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of fo
serve

stances was irretrievable, and agitation of contending passions, nor religion had ever checked, nor the king the alarming symptoms of a fever ensued. Yet prompted rather by a gluttonous habit, he ate of some peaches, which the hostess served up, and drank new cider as

³⁹ Mat. Par. Mat. West.

le, and who attended the
ated also, as the minister
sad scenes of remorse and
ife he left some valuable
, that the opulent donation
for a life of crimes. He
son Henry, his successor,
ge might be done to him.
feal, were directed to all
nd the governors of castles,
ear in mind the duty, which
ce. Now he was informed,
urried from some of the

three o
weakest
most v
their i
destruc
the e
justify
ment
no un
name.

" M
" M

weakest resemblance; and all his vices v
most vilify and degrade the nature
their immediate effects ruinous to
destructive to his people. A transien
the events, I have described, wil
justify the general assertion, and prov
ment of the old historian⁴¹ to have
no undue bias, when he heaped in
name. I shall dwell no longer on it.

⁴⁰ Mat. Par. Mat. West.

⁴¹ Mat. Par.

e. He prepared to pursue
, against Philip and his
orised him in his career of
itution, which incessant
of great passions had un-
it, and he died on the

. He was learned, magni-
. In the knowledge of laws
equal: he possessed the art
e was obeyed, more from

216.

fear

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Innoc
too ju
world
of th
The
Inno
his m
was
In
kept t
ſure ſ
much
Vo

Innocent fell, but those which
too justly pained by the inordinate
worldly views of her first minister
of the age, however, must not
They will throw some veil over
Innocent; will extenuate the in
his measures; and blunt the edge
was succeeded by Honorius III.

In Germany, the fortune of y
kept the ascendancy it had acquired
sure steps to the meridian of greatn
much to the fostering care and sup

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from his throne, could,
and him all the dangerous
Frederic knew, and it
by concessions and an
irritable and vindictive
his timely removal made
other plans. Rome, in
had nurtured a prince,
develope his character,
gard, those stern features
y, which his grandfather

Ursperg.

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his
Eng
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tion
dou
ed
had

checked even the ambition of Philip, his reluctant compliance with the English barons, and the feeble support to his son, will not be reconciled to his character and the general policy of his reign. Had he exerted the resources of France, which, from foreign enemies or internal dissensions, there was no impediment, doubted, but complete success would have followed his arms, and England, for a long time, had been a province of France.

“ Murat.

es, and the oppressive
When the Great
the king, no requisi-
of Ireland : yet the
present, and his name
ble to the deed. As
derived to that nation,
of independence, from
constitution, as even
of their ambitious and

the
E
saw
pro
whi
out
cou
exe
irkse
fure
the
fath
hand

England, of all the states I have
saw before her the most uncertain
prospect. The Charter of Liberty
which she had nobly struggled, as
out effect; and did she know, what
councils or series of events, would
execution? Perhaps the same steps
irksome toil, she had trodden, must
fured. A foreign prince, with a power
she had called into her bowels; which
father, the greatest monarch of the
hand with all the resources of his r

duration, but filled
by characters. — In
of great and splendid
school of adverse for-
prowess, to a mighty
his reign was prosper-
ontest with the church
could be gained, and
a degrading series of
which, in other circum-
en exhibited. The close
appy; and it raised the
a. But the submission of

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from a certain inferiority or un-
qualified to have possessed his o
together they had been an over
machinations, or the bold de
enemies. But the very circumsta
of dispositions was the cause of
and led to contests. The posses
has seldom fallen to the lot of
concomitant characters of Henry
France, Louis, weak, honest,
Germany, Frederic, bold,
enterprising; in Italy, Alexande

y adherents to truth
him in his captivity;
h fell on an exhaust-
e worthless prisoner,
otion; and no event
mind for compassion,
ne on. — His ministers
of the realm deserved
owever, is, that the
engaged in relating the
ne achievements of a
omestic characters and
lost in the turbid

and h
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discon
thur
follow
by t
Step
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and t
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the m

provinces of England. The barons
discontent, when he passed into Po
thur prisoner ; and we heard the
followed his death, and which w
by the loss of Normandy and oth
Stephen Langton came forward o
which gave rise to altercations betw
the pontiff. The kingdom fell under
and the rage of the king broke loose.
the important contest, which,
occurrences, led to the submission
the mandates of Rome, and whi

... had still kept the
sen higher, in competi-
nonarch, and had ad-
.— The brave Otho had
one; while from Sicily
who would eclipse the
Barbarossa. — In the
an, was seen Innocent!

THE LAST BOOK.

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*of Assisium. — Dominic. — Crusac
— Grammar. — Rhetoric. — Logic
physics, ethics. — Scholastic divini
civil law. — Oxford. — Cambrid
and other schools. — Paris and
neral view of learned men. — The
Conclusion.*

THE monk of Malmſbury has
were the characters of the Engliſh
people, when the iſland, in 1066

the conqueror.—But a few years, he observes, before that event, the study of literature and of religion had decayed. The clergy could hardly stammer through the necessary service of the church; and he who knew the rules of grammar, was viewed as a prodigy.—The monks, elegantly habited, and regardless of forbidden meats, ridiculed their holy institutes. — The nobility, gluttonous and sunk in licentious pleasures, neglected the common practices of religion.—And the people were a prey to the rapacious violence of their lords.—But to drink was the common occupation of all orders: in this they spent their nights and days; and in low and mean houses they consumed their substance. The vices which attend on ebriety, and which enervate man, came along with it. Hence, by a mad and headstrong rashness, which no military science governed, in a single battle, and that easily gained, they gave themselves and country to slavery.—Their garments were short, reaching to the knee: their hair shorn, and their beards shaven, excepting on the upper lip: and, with painted figures marked on the skin, they wore on their arms heavy bracelets of gold.—But their intemperance only they communicated, themselves, in other regards, acquiring the manners of the victors.

strangers; they intermarried with the
conquered; and reviving amongst the
religion, which was extinct, they ere
and, in a new style of architecture, d
convents the hamlets, the towns, t
country, in its novel garb, again flow
he whose means were ample, deeme
which some beneficent deed had no

Thus wrote William of Malmfb
hundred years after the conquest, a

Wil. Malm. l. iii. p. 57.

ay for such improvement,
seemed best calculated to
of impressions had given
effects. Britain had been
of Roman manners; the
d in part, and in part
ritish constitution; the
effected another change;
Norman conquerors. In
neously constituted, in
nd in language, there
aptitude to take new

of the
custo
Briton
race b
island
the
were
of the
Indee
ed po
native
edness
the

customs of their Saxon ancestors. The Britons even, as the Welsh are, have been driven to the western mountain island. — In the higher ranks of life, the kings, the nobles, the clergy, were Normans, or of Norman origin, and the ruling party would soon have been so. Indeed, the name of Englishman, by a wretched policy, became a term of reproach to the natives, for a time, sank in contempt and odiousness. By degrees, the odious stigma was transferred to the victors, as I have remarked,

re limited every effort,
gradual changes, as time
e. They frequented not
and other motives, in
However, the language
the higher orders of
d in its extent, it be-
as, and with ideas the
manners.

chivalry and the love of
a in the island before the
But now the genius of
odified by them, and
they

and
you
haw
offic
call
de
the
fion
the
his
valo
one

youths, in the exercises of
hawking, hunting, tilting, prepare
offices, to which they aspired. These
called the preludes of war, have
described.

In the court of the sovereign, or
the barons, the ladies, also, under
fions, received their education. They
the wards of their lord, and were
his eye, or that of his lady. Bravery
valor, and gallantry were the
one sex would be taught most

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been implanted. But I
and not to appreciate
from which, with the
manners of Englishmen
re.

great sport which chi-
l the reign of Richard,
een held in this country
; a circumstance which
stance, the genius of
lty even in its amuse-
from their pomp and
interest the proudest

“ whole time, the nobility thi
“ felicity of life. — For these spo
“ with more anxiety and expen
“ for war; and they pursue v
“ greater fury, than the enemies
“ Thus they lose the best part of
“ and become almost as savage
“ they pursue. — The husbandm
“ and flocks, is driven from his
“ dows, and his pastures, that ro
“ for the beasts, of the forest².

² De nugis curial. l. i. c. 4.

canons, and the wri-
ks, that the ladies fo
g, as to surpafs the
s amusement. So he
tated their gay masters
s of their drefs, and in
it it was not, without
they resigned their
as our historians have
abandon their country;
dinance of the con-
nem to shave the whole

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improved. From the fertile and
of Flanders, France, and Normandy
over with the conqueror many
who settled in the island, practised
of culture, they had been used to
importing their implements.
In succeeding reigns, many Flemings
came amongst us. We read of
whose attention to agriculture
planted orchards, cultivated
closed and drained extensive lands

ly produced, and the
e decorated with their
dds, "is more thickly
any other part of En-
re more productive,
grateful. The wines
arshnefs in the mouth,
hose of France'." We
xistence of vineyards,
for their own benefit,

canons, and of the means, employed to procure supplies. V of religious zeal have been duly cles will impede the execution designs.

Gervase, the monk of Canterbury eye-witness, has related the burial of the cathedral of Christ-church 1174, which Lanfranc had erected in immediate reparation, in less than details, through each year, progress of the work, in the p

id it was directed to
to the kings of France
other kings and their
parts of the christian
ried the animating
Flanders, two others
nmark and Norway,
, and Ireland, and
England. Four years
of marble, says the

eccles. p. 1290.

mark
prefer
exper
to the
abbot
ten p
and
next
of the
—The
with h
de Bo

presented each a stone-cutter to let
expense, for two years. — The next
to the south of the same front, was
abbot of Thorney, Joffred's brother
ten pounds. Alan de Croun a baron,
and their eldest son and daughter
next four stones, offering on them
of the advowsons of four neighbour
— The earl of Leicester, and the baron
with his lady, and Alan de Fulbek, and
de Botheby, with his lady, and

in every month; the
the third with forty-two
offering, till the work
the three columns of the
by the priest of Grantham,
twenty men, offering ten
t of Hockam, with his
quarters of wheat and as
third priest, with eighty-
marks, two stone-cutters
the carriage of the stone

licen
dare
it, w
and
allow
zeal
after
crun
Th
the a

dare attempt. That superstition, as
it, was the animating principle, which
and accomplished the designs, I allow;
but, by what name shall this
zeal be called, which, some have
afterwards, could raise the massive
crumble in the dust the proud mat

The improvements in *civil* arch
the author I first quoted, has rema

^s Continuat. hist. Ingulph, p. 118.

come under the descrip-
ure, and from the few
may form a just idea
and structure. They
with lead, as were the
w windows were glazed,
enfeebled light. The
heer the welcome stran-
le landlord fat, encom-
d retainers, whilst the
nd the jocund minstrels
n their songs.

of ma
of the
of th
streng
armo
with
unde
furn
battle
was w
gilt.
with
Bu

of the body, so nicely joined, that
of the limbs remained free, and
strength could be exerted. A knight
in armour was almost invulnerable; but
with reason, he was surpris'd that he
under the weight, or that his arm
in summer's day, could wield a heavy
battle-axe. The armour, particularly
was well tempered, and polished, and
gilt. We read also of horses who
were with armour.

But the art of working in gold and

no came over from Flan-
droms," says an ancient
liar and almost peculiar to
ed in shoals amongst us".
Stephen; and before that
colonies of them were
rfuing their favorite occu-
dren, at this day, are.—
towns of England were
and there is a law of
e fabrication and sale of

ladie
in or
other
reade
Rich
Lim
mad
factu
As
poetr
age
purse
had

in ornamenting the vestments of the
other garments for the service of the
reader will also recollect the splendour
Richard, when he appeared in
Limisso, though that, probably
made in Sicily, then famed for its
facture.

As for the *pleasing arts* of sculpture,
poetry, and music, though the w
age be loud in their praise, and
pursued with eagerness, yet litt
had been acquired in them. — T

ancient churches, labor no
word, would not pursue
g a lustre to external piety,
and to embellish life.

much practised, not only
ches; which was common;
the apartments, furniture,
ds, of persons of rank. The
me; were historical. Por-
ollowed.—With what taste
ted; can only be estimated
dard of the age. The
rapturous

subject, is admirably has it been
Historian of our poetry. But his eye
the covering which an uncouth lan-
seems sometimes to have discove-
which are lost to others. All the
the age, as far as I have seen, some-
only excepted, are to my apprehen-
temptible. Yet when we reflect, w-
the pleasing art was cultivated,
were its professors, how honored,
warded, the problem will not be

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wrote. Their religion
newed battles with a cold
tribing beauty or the con-
ked to forced conceits
hors. What can be fo
cribed to Richard, the
n, it is said, in his capti-
and historian, Vinfauf,
was as bad a poet as he.
problem; but I must

, we need not doubt,
Both arts, indeed, were

times, gives the preference to
the movement of which, he says
rapid, but soothing and sweet, while
of the English was slow and languid
in music only, he observes male
Irish nation had any claim to excel
goes on to describe, with much
masterly execution on the harp.
he says, and Wales, emulous
glory, strove to pursue her steps
two instruments, the harp and

ne people, observes
was so harsh and
understood by the

nothing on the *trade*
it received a check
prevalence of feudal
additional vigor from
annexions, would my
seats of trade, as they

II.

therefore, how many of our p
shillings were contained in an
tioned, we must multiply it b
of plenty, Matthew of Paris o
of wheat was sold for two fl
shillings of our money.

But the *same quantity* of silve
valuable than it is now; and
most properly estimated in the
to one: that is, the same qu
that time, purchased five
labor, meat or drink, as it w

ple by the common
on. And the French
ars were familiarized,
nderstood served as a
ners and tastes even
ere communicated to
as we observed in
with their courts
ontinent, maintaining
maxims, the effects
s. Thence men were
upy important offices
any of our bishops,

points I have mentioned.—In
Sicily, and England, the gove
dal: but where this happen
similarity of effects needs not
the throne of Sicily even we
— The religion also of these
Europe, was the same; and
controlling power of Rome.

Rome then, by her agen
the opinion she had been a
her universal jurisdiction and
could sway, often irresistibly

er; and the improve-
this country were, in
to it.

faid that, with the
country a fyftem of
rom what the Saxons
y in regard to the
bifhop. The question
r Saxon kings with
more bigoted, and
e will of Rome,
and clergy of the

per
whi
wou
enla
inf
and
wit
the
thro

which they immediately connect, and
would my limits permit the discussion
enlarge with pleasure. I mean the
institutes. In another work ^{1°}, I re-
and progress of the orders of Cluni
with some others, the latter of which
the great fame of Bernard, raised
through Europe, eclipsing by its

⁹ Hist. of Abeil. Vol. i. p. 23.

^{1°} Hist. of Abeil. Vol. i. p. 129. 219

fell. Wealth, gradually
d the fervent spirit, which
iration; men tired of an
and their fathers had been
men a new order rose, with
whatever fervorous zeal and
present most affecting and
were thought to speak in its
great variety of orders,
might have been imagined,
was exhausted, or that
been done to satisfy the

futu
him,
he fa
indul
by
the
rying
fallen
gospe
" nei
" pu
" tw
" for

him, that he might be the better a
he said, *Our father who art in heaven*
indulging the warm suggestions of
by the practices of self-abasement
the sick, begging alms for their re-
rying stones on his back for the re-
fallen churches. As one day he read
gospels, he heard the words read
“neither gold, nor silver, nor
“purses; nor scrip for your journey
“two coats, neither shoes, nor
“for the workman is worthy of

etter of the gospel-maxims,
d presented himself before
high-minded Innocent. He
is enounce the nature of
zeal for the reformation of
ally animated , and after
to the practicability of the

form , and as afterwards
s the three usual vows of
poverty, contained injunctions
t. The brothers shall consider

disciple
to the
Soo
of his
plied,
into
tions
1219
near
brothe
days t
on the

to the holy church of Jerusalem.
Soon he began to found convents,
of his sanctity grew; and as his dis-
plied, he sent them, with excellent a-
into the provinces of Italy, and to
tions, to preach, to instruct, and to
1219 was held a general chapter o-
near Assisium, when more than fi-
brothers appeared in the field.
days there they remained, sitting
on the bare earth, while provisions flo-

ences that fall to the lot
umstance, and more than
hich an institute so pecu-
h, serve to manifest the

se the order of Dominic,
nan family, born in the
first read of him with his
of Languedoc, against the
died in the new schools of
skilled in the controversies

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last e
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The crusades must not be forgotten, they also, in return for the treasure which they consumed, contributed to the general stock of improvement has been over-rated. From the intercourse of many nations, which the common interest and from their mutual collision, I know, would be derived and to the last expedition might be added some improvement in the art of navigation, and the improved state of Sicily would interest the inquisitive and the curious.

arning of the period. — It
m William of Malmſbury,
of literature at the Norman
herefore now look for the
ever languid and uncertain
Such is the relation in the
gs, and ſuch the mental
le ſyſtem together moves,
alls. We have ſeen what,
rovements were. Learning
th them; for there were
n its progrefs.

As

is a powerful incentive; it rouses
opens the eye to favor and pro
where they can reward, interest w
to pursuits.

The intercourse also which Engla
with the continent, opened a ch
which the learning of distant prov
remote kingdoms, but especially o
in. We frequented the scho
kingdoms, particularly those of
Paris; and we numbered among o

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om peculiar endowments
office. But there is an
n, which no time can
the valuable remains of
erature, without which,
ope, at this day, would
n the shades of barbarism?
se inducements, the
flow; it was confined,
e monks and clergy, while
engaged in other pursuits,
ture almost exclusively

no superior excellence of nation or
what occurs in comparing the
tions of the same people. They
same language, which was Latin
from the same sources, from the
imitated, from the suggestions of
tion, from received opinions which
had discussed, and from nature
nor understood.

The parts of learning which English
countries, cultivated, were gradually

it seems, even in their
Many of our bishops
France and Italy, knew
gue of the realm. The
period was in many, we
pure nor inelegant, to
s, which our historians
re from their familiar
are frequent quotations
riters, and their style
s imitated with success.

from the character it bore, what
matrical purity and the classical
Rhetoric, or the art of speaking
kept pace with their grammar
must ever be in both the same
excellence. I have met with few
their eloquence, that would do
but with more that would disgra-
tise of a mob. The reader
address of the earl of Arundel,

lotle, who now came
nerated into a wretched
quibbles and trifling
grossed the attention of
itive, as was seen in
sts of the age: that the
r speculations on entity,
accidents, occult qua-
ms, had no pretensions
hose minds could have
ly valuable in human
as we may collect from
who was sent by his

that Peter, called Lombardus
of his birth, archbishop of Pa
about the year 1160, was its
honorable appellation is that
sentences, the title of the wo
exhibiting passages from the an
apparent contradictions of w
conciliate. It contains an entire
in four books, and each boo
many *distinctions*. The first tr
and its attributes: the second
first of angels, then of the

intitle to the doctrines
fore brought forward
e fathers, on which to
an belief. — His work
pplaufe; and for ages,
, the book of *sentences*
was read and explained
nd forty-four authors,
ines of their respective
es on the *sentences*. Even
in the single list of Eng-
master was not deemed
d in twenty-fix articles;

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mo
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ed
and
the

had before been made, particularly
in the eighth century, who pretended
discovered the decrees of sixty early
the canons of ancient councils,
which are now known to have
These Gratian inserted in his *D*
monstrous compilation, from the
received at Rome, soon obtained
ed authority; it was read in a
and became the law of the church
the spurious authority of this

¹³ Fleury, t. xv. p. 65. 475.

; and he who would rife
e a civilian and canonift.
eparate, the weak preten-
the partial countenance of
have been encouraged;
found incompatible, as
with the good of the
ave funk; and we fhould
religions ftill ftanding on

"
"
"
"
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"
lo
ve
af

“ acuteness in his power, but with
“ what is wisest and safest to be
“ God suggests the best opinion
“ amongst us, we agree to it w
“ detraction”.

On arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, and medicine, the state very imperfect, little can be said of astrology, of all the most idle and

” Pet. Bles. ep. 6.

to any eminence. By
stroyed, and its teachers
when the son of Matilda,
from her ashes, gave his
name under Richard, whose
splendor of Oxford, in
its teachers, grew, and its
seminaries of Paris and
in the reign of John, from an
invasion happened, which
persuasion of the professors
number of three thousand
left, and retired to Reading

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sciences. Every day they went to
and having hired a barn, gave place
Soon the barn could not contain
course of scholars, when they from
different parts of the town; and brought
excellent grammarian and satirist,
mar, early in the morning,
and younger students, according to
Remigius his commentator. At
brother Terricus, an acute sophist, and

²⁶ Auctores varii passim.

age, as from a most holy
as written before the end
ut during the war between
a few years afterwards,
and plundered by both
red.

ls annexed to the *cathedrals*,
nspection of the bishops,
principally calculated for
d for the church.—We read

ph. an. 1109.

fo
hi

cel
at
ren

Accellit studio lectio sacra meo.
Audiui canones, Hipocratem cum
Jus civile mihi displicuisse neges.

That in the chief cities and towns
schools instituted, can be collected
historians, particularly in London.

But Paris, unquestionably, a
celebrated seat of learning, to which
at least to complete their studies, who
rendered conspicuous or the love of

have described them, in
es, were the schools and

To what cause then was
age owing? Not to any
n schools or masters, as is
ity of the higher orders,
war, in rural diversions,
rted the mind from every
n the lower ranks, habits
depression of servitude,

perpetuated

biographer does the first rather be
review of works, which have litt
amuse, would by many be deemed
From the conquest to the end of
have described, I find a list of ab
and forty writers on various sub
whom were monks, and none o
laymen. — France, at the same tim
countries, were equally prolific. —
commentaries on the scriptures, fu
and whimsical allusions; tracts on r
moral duties, which had little tenden

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the monks, blaming their
departure from primitive
me years back, I read the
d, I thought, to mark great
ete with citations from the
out it was an erudition not
a found judgment did not
the expression of which
affected. It has also been
hor not unfrequently loses
s, describing manners and

general outline, and to throw
was necessary, on the preceding
age, I own, was dark; but i
arising from the obvious state
light would have led into more
the great system became gra
effect arose from cause, uniform
sively operating; and success a
ensured. Besides, the mind
of modern habits and modern
goes back with some good temp
I have described, will discover v

imitate, learning that it may admire, maxims that it may copy. The man is unequitable, who, possessing but one standard, measures by it all the characters and events of other days, and on their correspondence with it pronounces. It was my wish to be more just.

*The fact stated. — And the c
groundless. — Conclusion.*

THEY who have read the
of the Life of King Henry II.
Lyttelton, will have observed
some surprise, how much, on
our views have varied. And
may be accounted for. But it
the character of Becket, archb
bury, that we have been mo

this tranſaction there
great importance, which
counts that have been
r writers: but they are
unquestionable authority,
n by Gilbert Foliot,
n, to Becket himſelf,
cerning this matter. I
e uſe of other paſſages
among many other

“ has transcribed several letters of
“ manuscript of the same collection
“ cularly that to which this answer
“ answer, has *omitted* to transcribe
“ this: and (what is no less remarkable
“ printed edition made at Brüssel
“ Vatican manuscript, this is
“ which *suppression of evidence*,
“ important to the character of
“ the most famous, we may judge of the
“ *clergy of that church in ecclesiastical*

him the king and the sur-
he received a letter from
replied'. But suspecting
rafter of the address, that
ot, (which he more than
,) he also wrote, in great
another letter to the bishop
his own conduct, and
o the charges, which the
d urged. Foliot answered;

the controverſy between Henry
So much had it intereſted the ge
of Europe. But fortunately my
the circumſtances of the preſent
been confined to the Vatican lib
and to that of Sir Robert Cotton
the Britiſh muſeum. The kind
gentlemen, to whom I feel m
debted, has, from both thoſe qu
me with every neceſſary informa

The library of the Vatican palace p

ch as the letters of popes
controverfy, I shall confine
and this from another
on appear.

ording the life of Becket,
minated the *Historia Qua-*
aving been compiled by
orary writers) opens with
lence of those, who were
controverfy. The letters are
t periods which divide the
ming five books, and are in

which the noble lord has extra
Cottonian MS.

In no part of the whole Vatica
MSS does it exist.

But there is a circumstance regar
must not be suppressed. — To the
prefixed a double *Index*, the first
tains the titles of the letters of the
books: and the second is the *In*
book only. In this second *Index*
Foliot, multiplicem & diffusam la

Why then did he not trans-
late his work? — Undoubtedly,
this will be more easily
known, that the same *Index*
other letters, for the omission
be no motive, which are
the body of the collection.
, do the table of contents
look exactly tally. Sometimes
and sometimes the body of
I believe, is often the case
collections. I wish also

repeated. — And man Baronius be
the *suppression of evidence*, as the noble
because in writing of those times, and
letters from the Vatican, he omitt
that of Foliot? Or shall the same c
ted to the Brussels editor of the let
admitted to the MSS of the Vatican
them, shall the whole clergy of
church, as ecclesiastical writers,
traduced?

Baronius used No. 1220, as a n
the general catalogue of the library

ved, is a transcript of No.
does not even contain the
, and consequently not the
liot's letter. The transcriber
the error of the *Index*;
m. Can this be termed a
our ecclesiastical writers I
v and malevolent, to merit
f the Lambeth palace,
ipt collection of the same
r 360, which I had
mine, and which bears

cular letter would be here, that in
collections, might be made a qu
the MSS were not known to vary.
the letter of Foliot, the omission
letters is to be accounted for, wh
the Vatican collection.

I dare assert, from the silence o
of John of Salisbury, and of other
not have shrunk from the discus
letter of Foliot never came to the p
It contains nothing, but what, w
could have refuted, as they d

on of the letter, its *authority*,
ms *unquestionable*, remains
t differs, he owns, *in some*
ortance, from *all accounts*
writers; but even then, he
its authority is paramount;
, whatever is said by any
nconsistent therewith, de-
et Foliot, after all, was a
had no senses whereby to

judge,

canonical, having been effected,
wishes of all good men, by the
peremptory mandate of the king.
him the charge of ambition. “
“ know,” he says, “ that you o
“ of chancellor by the means of
“ marks, and advancing, with that
“ port of Canterbury, you finall

“ Vol. iv. p. 168.

“ Ibid. p. 170. 175.

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gains, and to it the pinnate
cit replies, referring the
consciencs, and to the facts
ection, known to the court
ad to all who were present.
y contemporary historians,
ading circumstances. But
name which, at any time,
eight as that of Foliot, has
the letter of the suffra-
ry charge. He writes to
op of London, " he ob-
wn to all men, was the

Whether Becket paid many thro
be made chancellor, I know not
not probable; and the fact, i
disgrace on the king.

2. Foliot portrays, in charming
prosperous condition of the ch
from the time of the king's access
the promotion of Becket, a sad
Strife rose on strife, he says, v
conduct might have checked,

* Ed. Bruces. l. i. ep. 161.

and again at Oxford, it is
But the transactions of
ring to your recollection,
successive days, the whole
w from us an absolute pro-
o the customs and dignities
there we stood with you,
to stand firm in the spirit
immoveable, we stood un-
o the ruin of our fortunes
our bodies, to submit
meet the sword, should the
hat father had ever children

“ now was done? Who fled?
“ back? Whose courage sank
“ proaches, that, in the day
“ treated; that we did not ac
“ enemy; that we did not op
“ a rampart, before the hou
“ him judge between us: let
“ whose sake we stood, for
“ were not bent by the men
“ let him judge, who fled

society and the deliberation
and conferring some time
on to us, and abruptly,
as my master's will that I
I now submit to it and incur
do penance, as I shall be
As we stood amazed, and
one another, fighting we
a man, whose virtue and
been taught to admire.
e is no yea and no; and
his disciple could not have
When the head languishes,

their situation, present on the
another story, which, hardly in
accords with this. I refer the
statement of the event'.—Nor is
in the whole collection of letters
bear reference to the transaction
written some of them by men
the general conduct of the
historians, all writers who record
of the day, and what incident

⁹ Vol. i. p. 94.

e heard of so glaring an
all of Becket in a public
relate a less striking weak-

Oxford, the president of
chaplain, and other friends
ng himself, in their various
blic conferences, shall never

circumstance? — In the
nained locked up, effaced
tion, till, two years after-
occasion, he shall deem it

The meeting of Clarendon
n 1166 Gilbert wrote his

and pervert the judgment. But
apply to the men, whose honest
direct opposition to the frothy
Rather himself becomes suspicious
Becket's enemy, and he wrote u
onal influence of a provoked and

But how happened it; if Foliot
of a fact, which could have fo
character of the primate, that he
it at Northampton, when he spoke
arraigned his conduct; and at

primate's hands. That he
ruth, John of Salisbury, as
not hesitate to declare in
charge, he had produced in
agans.

statement, I now discover,
, destroys its own credibility,
believe, that he was not the
. His name shall thus be
famy, to which, I thought,
the extract I have given, he

the man? Or rather, shall it not
as most probable, that Foliot *did*
letter, but that it was composed by
of Becket, probably after the even
to be recent, who confounded the
Clarendon and Northampton, tw
few months distant, and who, o
stance, in which all agreed, of
weak promise once made to observe

¹¹ Vol. i. p. 111.

ular, did not insert a letter,
and John of Salisbury had
such they could not leave to
from the general correspond-
interest. The letter, then,
in late *materiam*, which the
Henry the Second's *Life*, has
in the library, I pronounce,
written by Gilbert Foliot,
before me is such, as to com-
To me, therefore, the

have submitted to the verdict of a
though he knew what the statutes
had ordained; and some lines after
his first assertion, and establishes
the crown to decide in all feudal
have language here, on the pri
church, as high as Becket ever
think, I discover passages which F
have written. — He then reprehens
ency in refusing to plead to the last
by it he could have incurred n

ding certain customs, which,
predecessors, he asserts, were
the present observance of
These customs," the writer
did not ordain; but, as the
of the realm attests, he found
' — With what face could
his, after the praise he had
ness of the bishops in op-
s; and the heavy censure
d compliance of the primate?
instance certain examples of
, the imitation of which

way for the return of peace and
The further view of this letter
my opinion, that it was not written
Even the style seems to differ from
has left behind him; and I can almost
from my familiarity with the language,
age, that it is not the production of
century. It rather seems the labor
some frothy rhetorician. The date
tonian MS is not decided. I shall
insist on surmises, which have often

Brussels edition, he again
Lupus, and through him
, for a second *suppression* of
nowhere extant in any manu-
; consequently, Christianus
emarked, is free from blame.
what to him did not exist.
entions, that the Bodleian

library

the year 1165, the vatican was
dated from Montpellier¹⁴, as A
returning to Rome, which, at
that same Roger, grants him perm
the king, as his predecessors, it f
ently done. This is not true; bu
it seems, had no reference to prin
In 1170, the king resumed his form
as Becket was absent, to whose se

¹³ l. v. ep. 45.

¹⁴ l. i. ep. 10.

centuries, to do any act
the church of Canterbury,
on the young king '8. The
petition from himself to the
by Becket into England '9.
the coronation, notwith-
ed by Roger, and he and

24, 25.

“man,” observes John of
“give credit to their assertions
“duce the *authentic* and ori
They did not produce them.

2. Alexander, whose charac
firm and upright, was incapa
faced duplicity, which the mo
vation would have detected,

2° l. v. ep. 18.

, truly, must have
of *dissimulation*, if,
own duplicity, he
resentment and the
tion. Nor, on this
arance of the bishops

ards, Becket issued the
Roger and the bishops
for having crowned
were loud against the
ere their friends, still

death of Theobald, in order to
ference even of the archbishop
which empowered him to use
any prelate of his realm²². Need

7. But the noble lord maintained
“ was restrained from speaking
“ by the *particular desire and*
“ *pope*²⁴. ” — Had the Cotton
any document, which could

²² Ep. 45.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Vol. ii. p. 566.

pretend not to suggest.
to it, other instances
to which his lordship
being the controversy
mate, and in treating

as *spurious*; it will be
as written; or by
ay into the Cottonian

f Oxford, or by those
ere, at the same time,
which I mentioned.

Thus, I trust, I have proved
of every candid man, that the
and the *bull* of Alexander, are not
as the critical and prudent his-
torian relied on. I have proved that the
character of Becket is then relieved
from the aspersions of wilful perjury, and
from the charge of duplicity and
dissimulation. With what im-
pudence accusations made! The easy
researches, and some reflections
characters and obvious facts

led to sufficient detection, and have saved the mind from error. I have thrown down the basis, on which the noble lord had raised one part of his specious structure. This must fall. And who shall regret, that the temple of Truth be embellished and enlarged, while the materials of error be every where overthrown? They will mix with the mouldering battlements of despotism and superstition, and serve to enrich the soil which they had so long encumbered and disgraced.

Els gens cors ben taillats
Don sieu emprefenats
De vostra amor que mi

*Your beauty, Lady fair,
None views without delight
But still so cold an air
No passion can excite:
Yet this I patient see,
While all are shunn'd like*

others share.

No wretched captive of his pris
Unless with pain, and bitterne
Yet consolation from the muse
Whose voice alone misfortune co
Where now is each ally, each b
Whose face I ne'er-beheld witho
Will none, his sovereign to rede
The smallest portion of his trea

and thus remain immur'd ;
of my wide domains ,
ransom should have found ;
ch you with my chains ,
on a foreign ground !

*That no compassion from my judge
What can from infamy their name.
If, while a pris'ner, death my eyes*

obscure the cheerful day,
geon's melancholy gloom,
whispers, seems to say,
is not yet thy doom."

*Did breach of faith, deceit, or
That infamy will brand to late
The insults I receive while cap*

*n here I lie,
of a pow'rful foe,
ardor can defy,
but pity to bestow!*

On

*Now fate has filled the measure
And rent my heart with grief u
No future blessings wounds like
Or mitigate the loss I now dep
The valiant Richard, England's
The sire and chief of all that is
Of tyrant Death has felt the fa
A thousand years his equal cou
The world from meanness and c*

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the earth's lord,
Arthur, Britain's lord,
s, worth, and fortitude.
se, perfidious age,
had no compeer;
the world's great stage,
ld the hearts engage,
d valor taught to fear.

*Can shield the hero from the d
Since such the wretched state o
Why should we fear to mingle
For me I ask of God no oth
Than instant to arrive at tha
Where Richard's great and tow*

hand benign ?

ow a patron find ?

asylum, where ?

as left behind,

he world unkind,

or wild Despair !

*Exulting in thy sad, untimely fall
Will treat the Christian name with
The holy sepulchre each day with
A harder conquest to the faithful
But such is God's unscrutable decree
For Syria, had it been his will
He still had kept his champion free*

hee, to gain and save,
Henry, early crown'd,
lov'd by all the brave!

ains of human race,
tain conquest leads;
hero e'er will trace,
mes to claim their place,
by transcendant deeds.

*Throughout the earth the glory
And cause to assert with unre*

51. Goes into France, 64.
s Henry's ambassadors, 162.
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3. Sends legates into Nor-
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Character of Thomas A Becket is vindicated from the Attacks of George Lord
Lyttelton
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